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THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

Federalist

FALL 1961

President Kennedy and President Carroll
(see page 1)



**THE
GEORGE WASHINGTON
UNIVERSITY**

Federalist

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Assembled by the Houdon bronze of George Washington prior to the Inauguration are Secretary of the Air Force Eugene M. Zuckert, Secretary of the Army Elvis H. Stahr, President Carroll, and Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara.

PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATION

Thomas Henry Carroll, Thirteenth President of the University

THE PRESIDENT of the University was inaugurated during special ceremonies held in May, and the President of the United States received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at the same ceremony in the University Yard.

A number of the official representatives named by 700 colleges, universities, and learned societies to attend were Federal officials.

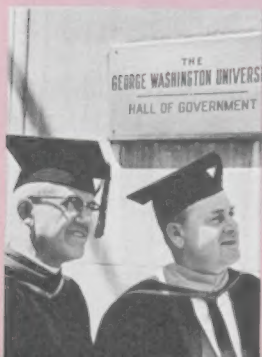
Greetings were extended in behalf of Harvard University by Federalite McGeorge Bundy, Special Assistant to the President of the United States and former Dean of Faculties of Arts and Science, Harvard University. President Carroll completed his graduate studies at Harvard. President Clark Kerr from the University of California brought

greetings from President Carroll's undergraduate institution; and President-Elect Logan Wilson of the American Council on Education brought greetings on behalf of higher education in general.

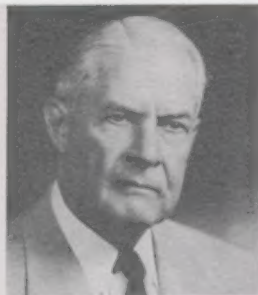
President Carroll received the University Charter as enacted by Congress in 1821 as one of the symbols of office. He also received the Great Seal of The George Washington University from Chairman of the University Board of Trustees Newell W. Ellison, who conducted the installation ceremony of President Carroll. Chairman Ellison, thereafter, presented John Fitzgerald Kennedy for the degree of Doctor of Laws, and the degree was conferred by University President Carroll as his first official act.

■ A detailed illustrated story of the Inaugural Ceremony appears in the Summer Issue of the *University Alumni Review*. Copies may be had on request to Alumni Center at the University.

Representative Walter H. Moeller of Ohio (right), who represented Concordia Lutheran Seminary, was one of a dozen Members of Congress designated as official representatives to the Inaugural. He is shown with Dr. Robert E. Van Deusen of the National Lutheran Council.



THE UNIVERSITY



FOREWORD

ON BEHALF of

the Civil War Centennial Commission I am happy to welcome the Story of The George Washington University (then known as Columbian College) during the Civil War. It is an interesting factual narrative of what happened to a college located in a District with many adherents of the Confederate cause and geographically a peninsula sticking out into Confederate territory. One of the unique characteristics of the Civil War was that it was the first Modern War, the first one in which the whole population on both sides was called upon to participate. The war's impact on our educational institutions is, therefore, an essential part of the restudy of the history of that time.

As Governor Vandiver of Georgia told the Atlanta Civil War Round Table: "It is not the bloodshed, strife, hatred and discord occasioned during the war period that we seek to remember. No, rather it is the brave men and women on both sides of the line—swept up in a tide over which they had no control—and their noble deeds that we seek to honor and recall. We seek to emphasize that out of the holocaust came a stronger unity among our people and a determination to preserve this unity at all costs." From a restudy of those days Americans of today can draw inspiration to be better Americans and a better understanding of how our great country has been built up by sacrifice and suffering for causes that were believed right.

—U. S. GRANT 3rd

*Chairman, Civil War Centennial Commission
Honorary Trustee, The George Washington University*

AND THE

*Letter
from the Editor*

CIVIL WAR

THE HISTORIAN of the Civil War in the Nation's Capital cannot fail to be impressed with the struggle of a College a century ago to continue to exist and in so doing provide intellectual and spiritual goals for young men.

The College was Columbian College, later to become The George Washington University.

Ten days after Lincoln was elected President of the United States, November 6, 1860, evidence of disquiet soon to lead to Civil War appeared in minutes of the College Board of Trustees.

"Mr. Sampson [College President 1859-1871] stated that he should be absent for a few weeks at the North to raise funds, it being useless at the present to go to the South."

Fort Sumter was bombarded on April 12, and the Civil War began. Just 12 days later, a special meeting of the Board was held "to inform the Board that twenty of the students had left owing to the disturbed condition of the times at first & more since & to consider the propriety of continuing the exercises of the Institution."

The Board, on hearing that some teachers would leave but enough would remain to care for the diminished number of students decided that "the College exercises should be continued as long as the Students were there to avail themselves of its instruction."

Further, the Board was not to be bewildered by "the times" and in practical mood directed that the Treasurer accept Virginia money rather than have bills unpaid and that this money be used with College creditors "who would receive it"; and that "just demand" for refunded tuition due to the "peculiar circumstances" must be left to the Registrar's discretion. The Board decided also that it would be irregular to confer degrees on members of the Senior Class who left before the end of their courses, since their absence was voluntary; but it was suggested that further consideration be given this subject. The following June in a different action, the Board conferred degrees on five who had not completed finals, some of whom

were thought to be with the Confederate forces.

That same year members of the faculty agreed to continue operations with clear understanding they would receive only that proportion of their salaries as income of the College divided pro rata would allow.

Preoccupation of College officials with means of College maintenance was coupled with concern for the spiritual and intellectual growth of students during the war.

The Faculty reported that "though for a few days at two or three junctures the application of some of the students has naturally been interrupted the majority of the Students both in the School & College have learned a self control & a power of mental application which in ordinary times could not be attained . . . during a year when the spirit of insubordination would most likely be rife all without exception yielded to moral admonition and restraint."

When the College Building was rented to the Federal Government for use as a hospital in July, care was taken to designate that the dining hall be used for chapel as well as recitation.

By Spring 1862 a number of the faculty had resigned or gone on leave, the principal of the Preparatory School "was prevented by the war from return," and the burden of instruction was thrown on the President, one professor and three graduates of the class "who have proved themselves truly efficient teachers." There was only 1 student in the senior class; a total enrollment varying from 49 to 53, 21 of whom were Preparatory School pupils. However, the Faculty were said to "have the conviction that the College should be continued in operation"; and although it became necessary to accept the resignation of the financial agent who, because of "the times," could neither collect nor disburse many College funds, the teaching staff stayed on at reduced incomes. The following year concern was expressed over the efficiency of College discipline, but the Board said "the teaching has been faithfully performed."

The College setting had become one to divert if not disturb the young student. The Faculty thought and conferred about "not only the general embarrassments felt by all literary Institutions but the special difficulties attending a College at the Federal Capital."

When war began, 40 of the 155 students in the School were from States South of the District, only 4 or 5 from States North of Maryland. Parents withdrew many of these from classes even before war was declared.

Almost immediately after, several regiments were encamped on ground adjoining the College, appropriating some of the College's property. Fences around the Northern half of the grounds were nearly all removed to be used as tent floors. "The Northern grove," Board minutes

recorded, "is now occupied by the 4th Maine Regiment & hay grass fields & gardens have been more or less encroached upon." The College was then located on College Hill, a plot of 47 acres North of Boundary Street, now Florida Avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets Northwest.

The College Building was taken by Executive Order of President Lincoln for hospital use. When the Federal Government reduced rent payments from the stipulated \$350 a month to \$250, the Board directed Dr. Samson to sign all receipts for partial payment, under protest, and with a reservation in favor of the payments in full, as authorized under the terms of the contract.

By the end of 1862, when enrollment began to increase, about 16 acres of the College grounds were being occupied by soldiers and barracks, and the College was trying to procure remuneration for use of these grounds. Restriction of accommodation had been severely felt, and faculty occupied rooms in the building formerly known as Old Trinity Church.

The Board of Trustees was also confronted with requests to reduce rentals on buildings leased to private citizens when "the City was prosperous & rents generally high." Jane Taylor, apparently a rooming house operator, wrote the Board that "you are aware of the changes that have occurred in the Country & their effects upon the trade & business of every community. No place has felt the change more than Washington, no class in the community so much as those whose misfortune it is to depend on such employment as mine."

The College Board had to find funds to pay for the College's first steam heating equipment, not only because anticipated receipts from students for fuel did not materialize because of "embarrassments of the times," but also because inefficient installation and cost of operating "the apparatus" was "much beyound (sic) the original estimate." Also, there were unpredictable drainage problems. Before the new apparatus was "entirely finished, the boiler exploded rendering necessary the purchase of a large number of new stoves and return temporarily with much trouble and inconvenience to the old mode of warming." Board members agreed to pay bills to the installers minus costs incurred because of the explosion on the day after arrival of a new engineer recommended by the installing firm. Also, they did not pay cost of "an experimental smokestack thought to be useless" and stoves bought as a consequence of the explosion.

Despite the practical problems of wartime materials and employes, the University grew in the face of war.

Professors returned, and enrollment increased.

President Samson said the Faculty hoped for continuing cooperation and help from the Trustees that the College might be "dedicated to the

cause of sound & thorough learning, of practical moral culture, of conservative views as to public affairs and especially to the dissemination of genuine piety both among its own members and all whom it may reach by its influences."

During the war years the Law School was reestablished after a lapse of nine years. By July 1864 a rapid increase in the Capital City's population induced the Board to decide "a sufficient number of pupils may now

SAE AND THE CIVIL WAR

Notes from its history by L. Jackson Embrey AB 37, LLB 49, LLM 49.

■ Sigma Alpha Epsilon's Chapter at Columbian College (now The George Washington University) was organized in November 1858, prior to the Civil War, the first social fraternity to enter Columbian College.

■ This was the ninth chapter of SAE. There were 15 chapters at the outbreak of the war, but Washington City's Rho was the only one to live through the war.

■ John H. Wright AB 59, AM 67, one of four brothers in this chapter during Civil War times was graduated at the head of his class and later became a United States Senator from Kansas; William Lyne Wilson AB 60, AM 65, LLB 67, LLD 83, also became a Federalite as Member of Congress from West Virginia and Postmaster General of the United States.

■ Other Civil War students who were members of SAE and later became prominent included seven clergymen, two bankers, and Otis Tufton Mason AB 61, AM 62, PhD (h) 79, LLD 97, foremost American anthropologist and author.

■ Nineteen members of Rho Chapter joined the armed forces during the war, 17 with the South and two with the North.

■ This chapter died in 1869, but before this time it had passed on the thread of life through one of its members, John Bagby. Young Bagby transferred to the University of Virginia where he helped reestablish the chapter at the University of Virginia in the Fall of 1865. Washington City Rho Chapter was started again at the University in 1903 and its brothers continue to take an active part in University campus life.

be found in Washington to sustain a Law School which would add to the reputation of the College."

The Board appointed its first standing committees—these to be concerned with finance, faculties, buildings and grounds, libraries, and apparatus.

The Withers bequest amounting to \$30,000 was received during the Civil War. This brought University Trustee John Withers' benefactions to the University to a total of approximately \$70,000. These funds have continued to work through the years in the interest of University students.

President Samson's annual report recorded in Board minutes on May 10, 1865, at war's end, expressed the thought that discipline during the last year of conflict had been "easy & pleasant, verifying the experience of past years, that a location where the line between vice & virtue is so palpable as in Washington is a good school for moral teaching; & that a year of outside excitement may make the inward quiet of the College more productive of valuable intellectual application."

He announced return of the College Building by the Federal Government, reorganization of the Medical School, and acquisition of the new building given by W. W. Corcoran, banker, philanthropist, and College Trustee. He said most Southern colleges would be closed the next year, and mail and newspaper announcements about Columbian College would be sent to the South. At the same time he recommended, and the Board adopted, a program to give half-tuition scholarships to orphan or fatherless boys whose support was dependent upon charity or a widow with limited means.

The next year enrollment leaped above pre-war totals to 292, of whom 175 were college students. President Samson said the character of instruction and scholarship was of a high order and the discipline more complete "than could be secured during the four precious years of the war." The expanded faculty's scholarly reputation was enhanced by appointment of William Lyne Wilson, Professor of Latin and Greek, who wore his Confederate uniform to class. Professor Wilson, also an alumnus of the College—AB 60, AM 65, LLB 67, LLD 83 (honorary), later was a Columbian University¹ lecturer while serving as Member of Congress from West Virginia and thereafter as Postmaster-General. His stature as educator was further acknowledged in his final appointment, as President of Washington and Lee University.

Margaret Davis

¹ Columbian College became Columbian University by Act of Congress in 1873 and The George Washington University by another Act of Congress in 1904.

BULWARKS OF LIBERTY



BY JOHN EDGAR HOOVER LLB 16, LLM 17, LLD 35

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice

Trustee, The George Washington University

THE SPRING, 1961, ISSUE of this magazine featured the statement of a distinguished foreign visitor under the title "Achievements in the Law." That title is one which holds great appeal to free citizens in a free country, for it is law which supports and preserves freedom. No one, I think, has expressed that truth more accurately than an author of the last century:

Laws are the very bulwarks of liberty; they define every man's rights, and defend the individual liberties of all men.

As laws are the bulwarks of liberty, it follows that proper enforcement of law is extremely pertinent. And, certainly, the achieve-

ments in law enforcement in the past quarter of a century are both pertinent and vital. They rate understanding, attention, and applause.

I mention "understanding" for the simple reason that there is an astonishing lack of knowledge relative to these achievements, as well as the scope of the various law enforcement agencies and the jurisdiction each encompasses. Misconceptions relative to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and its functions are common-place. Indeed, it is difficult to convince some citizens that the jurisdiction of the FBI is strictly limited, and that as much as we may sympathize with a complainant and desire to be of assistance, FBI

Agents have no jurisdiction with regard to noisy neighbors, run-away wives, inconstant husbands, or related situations which lie within the jurisdiction of local law enforcement officials.

The FBI does have jurisdiction in more than 160 Federal investigative matters. Other Federal agencies, however, bear investigative responsibility in certain broad areas. Income tax matters, for example, are handled by the Internal Revenue Service. The duty of guarding the President and his family falls to the United States Secret Service, as does the task of investigating counterfeiting. Smuggling violations are investigated by the United States Bureau of Customs and narcotics violations by the United States Narcotics Bureau. The Post Office Department has authority with regard to the sending of obscene matter through the mails while the FBI has investigative jurisdiction with relation to obscene material transported interstate other than through the mails.

Specific, clear-cut investigative

jurisdiction is essential to effective law enforcement in a free country. It is one of the vital safeguards of our freedom. Indeed, strict adherence to jurisdictional spheres by the varied branches of law enforcement — Federal, State and local — has created a solid foundation of trust. On that splendid foundation, our magnificent system of voluntary, co-operative law enforcement is based. And that system has, throughout the 185 years of our Nation's existence, served truly and uniquely as an instrument of the people. It has never been an arm of state fettering the citizen; if we insure that it continues on its current course, it never will be.

Look carefully at the controls surrounding the authority reposed in this organization. The Federal Bureau of Investigation has limited and specified powers. Its policies are under the supervision of an appointed cabinet member — the Attorney General. Its appropriations are reviewed and approved by an arm of the White House, the Budget Bureau, and are finally provided by

Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy (center) poses with Director Hoover and the FBI National Academy's 4000th graduate, Special Agent Cecilio Santiago Soliman, National Bureau of Investigation, Manila, Republic of the Philippines. The Attorney General delivered the Commencement address.





FBI toxicology laboratories recover poison from body organs by steam distillation.



FBI fingerprint experts compare latent and ink fingerprints for court testimony.

Congress after a careful examination of every facet of our operations. Its activities are subject to the close scrutiny of a free press and reviewed constantly by a searching judiciary. It is not, in any sense, a national police agency, a unilateral, separate, independent agency working outside the main stream of democratic law enforcement. It is, rather, an investigative agency — a fact-gathering and fact-reporting agency — which neither evaluates the results of its investigations nor makes prosecutive recommendations. It does not — I repeat — it does not make evaluations and it does not issue clearances.

In addition to these more obvious safeguards against the growth of a tyrannical force, the processes of selection and training also mitigate the possibility of any such development. Personal integrity on the part of the individual officer helps form a bulwark against the germination of an MVD or a Gestapo.

The greatest concern of modern law enforcement is to maintain inviolate the historic liberties of the individual while carrying out stipulated duties relative to those who violate the law. In all branches of law enforcement there is a special area of independence outside the scope of immediate supervision. This is the area in which the individual officer, of necessity, is on his own. It is in

FBI physical instruction trains agents in the hip throw to counter a right hand blow.



this area that the actions of an untrained, inexperienced, or unethical officer may bring criticism on the entire profession. For this reason it is imperative that law enforcement agencies be staffed with men and women whose commitment to principle is beyond question, and whose adherence to ethical practices in discharging their duty is ingrained through rigorous training. Throughout the Nation, law enforcement agencies are rising to this challenge.

The very existence of the FBI National Academy is substantial proof of the fact that the badge, the billy and a gun no longer are all that are required in the making of a law enforcement officer. Indeed, I am not exaggerating when I say that in the course of the 25 years just past, my associates and I have witnessed spectacular achievements in the field of law enforcement. We have seen the acceptance of innovations on a broad scale, and from a unique vantage point have watched the developing drive to improve and perfect individual agencies through person-

nel selection and rigid training. And we have rejoiced to find growing numbers of young college graduates look toward our profession as a career service involving action, requiring intelligence and integrity, and yielding a satisfaction not found elsewhere.

We in the FBI have watched the exciting transformation of law enforcement into a profession with gratification and pride. Each year we are witness to its growing reciprocal aspect. Our facilities are widely used by all law enforcement. Well over 13,400 agencies — including substantially every law enforcement agency across the Nation — submit fingerprint cards to the FBI Identification Division and receive, in return, the facts concerning the previous known record of the persons involved. During the 1960 fiscal year, 17,153 fugitives were identified through this procedure. Both the FBI Laboratory and training facilities are used on a similarly broad scale. We, in turn, know that when we are in need we have but to request the assistance of the other branches of law enforcement and it is immediately forthcoming. Possibly the most rewarding aspect of this voluntary cooperative endeavor is a wonderful fraternal spirit which has flowered throughout our entire profession.

Today, all law enforcement — separate but united — forms one of America's most effective bulwarks against danger. Its members are proving to be a magnificent shield dedicated to the protection of individual security and to the preservation of personal freedom.

Special agents practice marksmanship at the FBI range, U.S. Marine Corps Base, Quantico, Va.



A SECOND LOOK AT RUSSIAN MANPOWER

PRESIDENT MILAN SMITH of the National Canners Association told Navy Comptroller-ship students at the University that his second look at Russia showed Russia still far behind America in effective use of manpower — but determined to catch up.

He saw signs everywhere urging workers to "overtake the United States" and heard big laughs for a circus clown representing an American missile fizzling at Cape Canaveral.

Signs of the times he saw in Russia included:

Women doing most of the hard work on highway and building construction, and in the fields.

Equipment well painted and well nurtured.

People window shopping and walking in the streets for recreation regularly until well past midnight.

Churches full of devoted people who are delegated to the position of second-class citizens.

Young pioneers being trained for security work and indoctrinated at summer camps.

Tremendous yields of fruit trees and beautiful vineyards well tended.

Numbers of industrial plants headed by women.

Officials promoting the conversion of tea-drinking Russians to the drinking of coffee to provide a market for South American coffee. Coffee makers are being purchased from the United States.

At the same time, President Smith saw:

Skinning processes used to prepare animals for packing, procedures not applicable in the United States where such lean animals are not available.

Fruit pitting machines only 50 per cent effective, with women employed to take out additional pits after fruit is cooked.

A man who pleaded with the American visitors to get help from the embassy for families living five to a 9 x 10 room—and was marched away by two strong-arm men who appeared while he was talking.

Mixed orchards reducing the efficiency of picking for canning.

Peas picked by hand and packed by hand because of insufficient equipment. Americans would pack in one hour more produce than employes so handicapped could on an eight-hour shift.

Twenty-three men doing the work of four on a collective farm.

Nonetheless, President Smith said, much progress is being made in Russia, albeit at the expense of basic creature comforts. And despite organized competition with the United States fostered by the Soviet government, people mobbed the American citizens shouting "Spasibo" and "God Bless America."

Their Majesties

Where but in
the Nation's Capital
do campus queens
pose in the setting of
the National Gallery?
Three of the
University's loveliest,
photographed by
Student Jim Black:

CATHARINE CABELL
Air Force ROTC Queen





JANICE
LARKIN
*Cherry Tree
Queen*

HELENE
HARPER
*Homecoming
Queen*



BY JAMES E. WEBB

*Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Trustee and Alumnus, The George Washington University*

*Excerpts from the Commencement
address delivered on June 7
in the University Yard*

SURGE INTO

I DEEPLY APPRECIATE the honor that George Washington University has conferred on me tonight. As a student who found here in the Night Law School during the 'thirties encouragement, opportunity, and learning, and as a Trustee who found here in the 'fifties an opportunity for service, I have an abiding appreciation and love for George Washington. This action by the University means more than I can say.



The U. S. space effort has made tremendous progress since man fired into orbit the first artificial earth satellites three and one-half years ago. I believe it is fair to say that during this period the United States has achieved first position in space science and technology, and has fully merited the confidence of the world scientific community.

All of this began in the second

quarter of the 20th century, with the determination and spirit of Dr. Goddard [Robert H., often called father of American rocketry], best expressed in his own words which were: "It is difficult to say what is impossible, for the dream of yesterday is the hope of today and the reality of tomorrow."

Perhaps in this third quarter of this century I may be permitted to ask tonight whether your dream of yesterday on entering The George Washington University, is your hope for today as you graduate, and whether you are prepared to accept it as the reality of the 21st century. If so, I suggest that the feeble rocket that first flew for Dr. Goddard 35 years ago is growing up, and before this quarter is over, will become the gigantic Nova booster which will be as large at its base as the Washington Monument, will stand two-thirds the height of that imposing shaft, and with a thrust of 12 million pounds will rocket three men to the moon and have enough additional power to return them to earth.

Not all the effects of the national space program will be con-

SPACE

fined to space itself, even in the earliest years. Of great importance is the impression our space effort will make on the minds of men around the world.

Today prestige is one of the most important elements of international relations. It is a complex of old principles and new concepts, and its scope has broadened immensely.

Essential to our prestige today is the belief of other nations that we have capability and determination to carry out whatever we declare seriously that we intend to do. There is no denying that in the eyes of the world, during the past few years, our capability and determination have been brought into serious question. In the minds of millions, dramatic space achievements have become today's symbol of tomorrow's scientific and technical supremacy. There is without a doubt a tendency to equate space and the future. Therefore, space is one of the fronts upon which President Kennedy and his Admin-

University President Thomas H. Carroll (left) greets Federalities honored at Commencement: University Trustee and Alumnus James E. Webb, National Aeronautics and Space Administrator, who was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws; Alumnus Daniel K. Inouye, Representative from Hawaii, who received an Alumni Achievement Award; and (right) Alumnus George Romney, President of American Motors, who was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Commercial Science.



istration have chosen to act broadly, vigorously, and with continuous purpose. In no field can we gain more of what we need abroad and at the same time achieve such a wealth of practical and useful results at home.

It may seem hard to believe, but I am prepared to assert categorically that you as a citizen, as a future parent, as a patient in a hospital, will benefit from space exploration in your daily life. It will open up new opportunities for service and profit. The kind of job you get and your pay for it will be better.

Already our push into space has produced a ceramic that is made into pots and pans that can be moved from the coldest freezer into the hottest flame without damage. Our study of foods most suitable for space flight will lead to improved nutrition for the earthbound. Space research has created new materials, metals, alloys, fabrics, compounds, which already have gone into commercial production. From our work in space vacuum and extreme temperatures have come new durable, unbreakable plastics that will have a wide variety of uses, such as superior plumbing and new types of window glass that will filter intense light. Our scientists have devised minute instruments called sensors to gauge an astronaut's physical responses in space, to measure his heartbeat, brain waves, blood pressure, and breathing rate. In the future these same devices could be attached to hospital patients so that they could be watched by remote control, and their condition recorded continuously and automatically at

the desk of a head nurse.

Beginning with World War II, science and technology were harnessed to large-scale organized effort. In the postwar period the expansion of the nation's research and development has reached a point where the total dollars invested by government, by industry, and by universities is at a level of about \$14 billion a year. This is the base from which our new space effort now takes off, and it is the same base from which our most successful industries supply our newest needs.

Perhaps the truest lesson we have learned since World War II is that dollars invested in research and development are high-powered dollars—they produce better answers to our problems, better things for our use, and better jobs in growth industries. This will be equally true of the research dollars we spend in space.



To grasp the speed and dimensions of man's surge into the Space Age, consider this: It is estimated that about nine-tenths of all men and women ever trained in science and technology are alive today. This is true in other nations, as well as our own.

As a nation, we cannot escape the fact that, regardless of how we got there and regardless of whether we like it or not, we are in competition with the Soviet Union to prove the merits of our social, economic, and political system.

We dare not lose this contest, and I want to state my conviction that we shall not lose it.

Dr. Travell Comes to GW



Dr. Janet Travell, Clinical Professor of Medicine at the University and personal physician to President Kennedy, brought greetings to more than 100 University women participating in the Sports Award Buffet at Fisher Auditorium. She urged them to develop many sports skills while they are young and to take their parents out on the playing field, too. "You will enjoy it, and so will they."

Right, Dr. Travell and Dean John Parks of the University School of Medicine enjoy parfaits and comments at a meeting of the Women's Auxiliaries of D. C. Medical Schools to benefit their Nursing Scholarship Fund and the American Medical Education Fund.





*Commander
Simon*



AMERICA'S FIRST ASTRONAUT in outer space helped make Cdr. William H. Simon, Jr., USN, a part of history when he landed on the flight deck of the USS Lake Champlain last May 5.

Commander Simon, who completed the University College of General Studies requirements for a major in social sciences last year, was Navigator of the Lake Champlain. He revised the calculated position after the missile went up — the Champlain was 6.2 miles away from the position originally plotted. From the open bridge, he and others aboard saw the first chute open at 20,000 feet. After lining up his ship Commander Simon watched the cap-

U. S. NAVY PHOTOS

A NAVIGATOR LOOKS AT AN **ASTRONAUT**



sule land in the water and saw the "helis" pick it up and lower it aboard ship.

Commander Simon still recalls with a thrill that Commander Shepard "looked just like Buck Rogers in silver," when he emerged. "A cheer went up from the flight deck," and Alumnus Simon was able to make photographs as the capsule was landed and as Commander Shepard sprinted across the deck to take a telephone call from President Kennedy. This conversation — Commander Shepard's part of it — was clearly audible to Commander Simon and others on the Admiral's flag bridge.

The crew of the Champlain fol-

lowed instructions not to talk to Commander Shepard unless addressed by him first — this order had been given to insure recording for scientific purposes the astronaut's most vivid memories of his adventure in space. Astronaut Shepard flew off to the Grand Bahamas the next morning. Navigator Simon guided the Champlain to deliver the capsule to shore where it was picked up by helicopter.

Commander Simon completed University courses offered by the College of General Studies while he was on duty in the Washington area. He attended classes at Fort Belvoir, Quantico, the Pentagon and Main Navy.



APPOINTMENTS

FREDERICK C. BELEN LLB 42, Assistant Postmaster General for Postal Operations.

JUDGE HARRY L. CARRICO LLB 42, named to the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals.

JAMES B. CASH JR. AB 51, Deputy Commissioner of the Federal Housing Administration.

CARL W. CLEWLOW AB 49, AM 51, Deputy Administrative Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

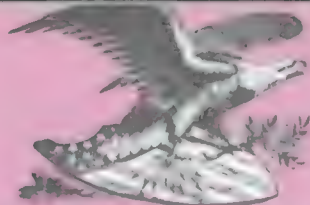
JUDSON HARDY EX 48, Chief of the Public Information Section in the Office of Research Information, National Institutes of Health.

THOMAS W. HOLLAND LLB, PhD, University Professor of Labor Economics, Chairman of the Missile Site Public Contracts Advisory Committee.

LT. COL. ROBERT J. JACKSON JR. MFA 58, Chief of the Facilities Branch, Comptroller Division in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

ARLIN REX JOHNSON PhD, University Professor of Business Administration and Director of the Navy Graduate Comptrollership Program, named to the U. S. Chamber of Commerce Committee on Government Operations and Expenditures.

University Trustee and Alumnus Brooks Hays is shown being sworn to office as Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations. The oath is being administered by Chief of Protocol Angier Biddle Duke in the presence of Secretary of State Dean Rusk.



UNIVERSITY
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KARL S. LANDSTROM JD 59, Director of the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior.

MARY C. MCGUIRE EX 29, Commissioner of the Public Housing Administration.

HERBERT JOHN MILLER JR. AB 48, LLB 49, Assistant Attorney General in Charge of the Criminal Division, Justice Department.

JAMES JOSHUA MOTT EX 39, American Agricultural Program Assistant, Liberia, International Cooperation Administration.

EDWIN H. SEEGER JD 56, General Counsel, National Capital Transportation Agency.

CHARLES A. SULLIVAN EX 47, Special Assistant for National Security Affairs to the Secretary of the Treasury.

JAMES E. WEBB EX 36, Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

HONORS

WILLIAM DRUMM JOHNSTON JR. PhD 33, Chief of Foreign Geology Branch, Geological Survey, has been elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.



Secretary of the Army Elvis J. Stahr Jr. decorated the University's Director of the Human Resources Research Office with the Army's highest public service award, the Distinguished Civilian Service Medal.

Director Meredith P. Crawford, shown here with Mrs. Crawford, was cited for "outstanding contributions to the United States Army" through "significant studies in the field of training, motivation, leadership and man-weapon system analysis."

The award was made at ceremonies held on the 10th anniversary of the founding of HumRRO under an Army contract with the University, July 31. Dr. Crawford was HumRRO's first and only Director.

The citation said that HumRRO research enabled the Army to use "latest information available in the psychological and education fields" and pointed out that Dr. Crawford's professional attainments as a researcher and an educator, his administrative ability and his dedication to Army objectives have made his achievements over the past decade "clearly exceptional, reflecting credit upon both the military service and the scientific community."

Under Dr. Crawford's guidance, researchers at HumRRO developed Trainfire, an entirely new program in target



detection and rifle marksmanship which is now in use at major training installations. It has replaced the known distance firing type of qualification.

Other HumRRO achievements include: development of training guides for guided missile fire control operators; development of techniques for training electronic and other specialists which take the student from the concrete to the abstract; improved training methods for tank crews; production of 25 leadership films now used throughout the Army for training officers and noncommissioned officers; development of a land navigation course designed to assist the soldier to find his way on the modern battlefield; procedures for use in evaluating helicopter maneuvers by student pilots and others.



IRVING N. KALIKOW JD 48, Program Auditor, U. S. Army Audit Agency, Department of the Army, was awarded a fellowship by Brookings Institution for research on contracting for economic procurement for scientific equipment.

RALPH ROBERTS LLB 33, LLM 34, Departmental Management Officer of the State Department, received the Career Service Award of the National Civil Service League.

Four alumni received Superior Service Awards from the Department of Agriculture:

PATRICK M. O'LEARY AB 40, LLM 41, for judicious use of surplus agricultural commodities in export programs.

DR. BENNET A. PORTER MD wd 53, for administering research leading to the advancement of control for insects and mites injurious to fruits and vegetables.

This proclamation was first announced at a special education luncheon sponsored by the Advertising Club of Metropolitan Washington. Representatives from Washington area universities assisted Advertising Club members in receiving high school principals and counselors. University Provost Oswald S. Colclough was a head table guest. Senator Eugene J. McCarthy from Minnesota was luncheon speaker.



AIR FORCE ROTC



"There are 17 at school like her!" Miss Jessica Buczynski models the Angel Flight's new (left) and old (right) uniforms. This group of 18 coeds comprises the women's auxiliary of the University's Air Force ROTC Cadet Corps. In addition to marching in their smart buff and blue uniforms, the "Angels" serve coffee after 7 a.m. cadet drills and maintain a typing pool for use of the cadet staff.

University Director of Air Science Edward W. Wale (right) and Group Commander of the ROTC Cadet Group William H. Ausman (left) chat with Brig. Gen. F. L. Vidal, Deputis Commander for Reserve Affairs of the Continental Air Command. General Vidal spoke to the University cadets about reserve opportunities.





Two of the first graduates in the University's cooperative program with Armed Forces schools are Lt. Gen. A. Cramb, who received the degree of Master of Business Administration, following studies at ICAF, and Maj. Thomas L. Bryan, who received the Master of Arts in International Affairs after completing studies at Carlisle. These June graduates are shown with Dean Archibald M. Woodruff of the University's School of Government, Business, and International Affairs, and Dean Grover L. Angel of the University's College of General Studies (right).

Today's Complex Army

STUDIES BUSINESS AND

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DURING 1960-61 more than 600 officers from the various branches of the Armed Forces participated in the programs offered by the University in cooperation with Armed Forces schools leading to the degrees of Master of Arts in International Affairs and Master of Business Administration.

International Affairs programs were conducted at the Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, and at the National War College, Ft. McNair, Washington, D. C.; and the Master of Business Administration program was conducted at the Industrial College of the Armed Forces at Ft. McNair. The programs

were administered by the University's College of General Studies and the University's School of Government, Business, and International Affairs.

In June, nine officers who had advanced standing at the University prior to the inauguration of the special programs were awarded degrees, two in International Affairs and seven in Business Administration. More than 150 graduates of the three programs will receive degrees at the Fall Convocation.

To be admitted to degree candidacy officers must hold a Bachelor of Arts degree from an accredited university and meet all other regular admission requirements of The



Deans Angel and Woodruff consider the globe with Maj. Gen. Thomas W. Dunn, Commandant, U.S. Army War College.

George Washington University. To graduate in addition to completing the full twelve month War College

Director of the Off-Campus Center at Carlisle, Dr. C. Edward Galbreath, University Professor of Economics, inspects reference facilities with Col. Harold E. Nelson, Projects Officer.





First registrant, Brig. Gen. Bruce Palmer Jr., Deputy Commandant at Carlisle, signs in with the approval of Assistant Dean of the University's College of General Studies Robert W. Eller.

program they must satisfactorily complete 21 University credit hours, 6 of thesis and 15 of graduate seminars conducted by University faculty. In addition they must pass a comprehensive examination. University faculty who taught in these programs during 1960-1961 are:

Army War College — Dr. Charles Galbreath, Director; Drs. Richard G. Brown, William C. Davis, Robert S. Jordan, Maurice T. Price, Edward Steele, William Taylor, and Clarence Weems; and Messrs. Peter Hill and H. R. Ludden.

National War College — Drs. John W. Brewer and Wolfgang H. Kraus; and Messrs. D. G. Kousoulas and H. R. Ludden.

Industrial College of the Armed

Army class in International Organization of the UN—Professor Ludden





Diplomacy Since World War II—Professor Jordan

Forces—Drs. John Clayton, James Dockeray, Roy Eastin, Richard Ericson, John Skinner; Messrs. Clif-

ford Brinkman, Carl W. Clewlow, William Edwards, and Warren E. Elrod.

Geographic and Economic Factors in Latin American Political Development—Professor Davis



New Fall Courses



THIRTY-EIGHT new courses will be offered at the University during the Fall Semester.

ART—*Drawing and Perspective*, including still life and figure drawing and drawing from casts and mechanical perspective. Print making, relief printing and woodblock, with special reference to western and eastern techniques. Both courses will be taught at the Corcoran School of Art where all University classes in the practice of art are held.

BUSINESS AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION — *Seminar in Foreign Trade and Human Relations in Business*. The first will deal with research, analysis, and discussion of foreign trade institutions, public and private. The second will consider individual, group, inter-group, and other human behaviour and development and the application of social science research to business. Practical applications will be emphasized.

Three new courses have been added to the Hospital Administration Programs: *Hospital Finance and Planning*, which will include a study of sources of hospital income, timing of fund raising drives, methods of procuring, using, and account-

ing for hospital funds, impact on the community of the cost of medical care, and hospital planning, equipping, construction and supplying; *Survey of Medical Care Organization*, for students in other fields who wish an over-all knowledge of hospital, nursing home, and other organizations for medical care; and *Readings in Medical Care Administration*, advanced studies in various aspects of hospital, nursing home, and other medical care administration and management.

ECONOMICS — *Monetary Theory*, a study of contemporary monetary theories, and *Theory of Public Finance*, a study of criteria for the allocation of government expenditures, principles of taxation, and fiscal policy for stable growth. *Theories of Economic Development*, which considers growth and change in economic activity, capital accumulation, and innovations in technology and business organization, will be taught for the first time in the Fall Semester, having been previously offered only during the Summer.

ENGINEERING — In Engineering Science, *Celestial Mechanics*, *Experimental Stress Analysis*, and *Science of Engineering Materials*. *Science of Engineering Materials* will be a theoretical course to consider the reasons materials behave as they do. In Mechanical Engineering, *Hypersonic Fluid Dynamics* and *Combustion Processes* are new offerings.

GEOGRAPHY—*Land Capabilities*, evaluation of land capabilities based on analysis of locational, physical, economic, and social land characteristics, principles of site analysis and best use of sites and systems of measurement of area potential.

MATHEMATICS—*Topology for Undergraduates*, *Introduction to Theory of Numbers* and *Theory of Differential Equations*.

PHYSICS—*Quantum and Solid State Physics*, primarily for engineers, and *Classical Physical Theory*.

PSYCHOLOGY — two new seminars are being offered: *Developmental Psychology* and *Clinical Psychology*—*Psychopathology*.

RELIGION — *Seminar in American Religious History*, American religious history to 1830.

ROMANCE LANGUAGES—in French, *Problems of Pronunciation and Intonation*; and *Seminar: Proust*; and in Spanish, *Seminar: the Drama of the Golden Age*.

SECRETARIAL STUDIES—*Gregg Notehand* will be offered at the

Registration for the 1961 Fall Semester will be held Thursday through Saturday, September 21 through 23, from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. on the 21st and 22nd, and from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. on the 23rd.

Law, Engineering, and Graduate Council students should pick up their registration packets in the offices of their respective deans. All other students should secure their packets in the Office of the Registrar. Graduate Students in the School of Engineering should register in advance on Tuesday and Wednesday, September 19 and 20, from 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. in the Engineering Dean's Office.

Classes in all divisions will begin September 25.

Students not registered during the Spring Semester or the 1961 Summer Sessions must submit applications for admission or readmission to the Director of Admissions, 2029 G Street N. W. Applications for admission to degree status must be filed no later than September 6, for admission to non degree status, no later than 5 p.m., September 20. Exceptions can be made in only the most unusual cases.

Pentagon by the Off-Campus Division of the College of General Studies. *Gregg Notehand* is designed for

executive personnel and is not a substitute for secretarial shorthand. The course will include techniques of note-taking which require less time to write than longhand, and are simple to learn, write, and read, as well as instruction in reading effectively, grasping and recording essential ideas, and outlining.

SLAVIC LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES—*Russian Literature of the 20th Century*, including study of original texts in Russian, lectures and special reports.

SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY—*Language and Culture*, the nature and significance of human communication, the distribution and dynamics of language, linguistic changes, and the role of language in culture. *Cultural Origins of the Western Hemisphere*, an examination of the problems of the nature and time of Early Man's entry to the Americas, and in the development of Paleo Indian societies, stressing their varied cultural adjustments to diverse environments.

SPEECH—*Speech Therapy*, clinical techniques and procedures involved in the correction of disorders of speech.

As part of the University's program of study in cooperation with Arena Stage, Washington's resident repertory theatre, work leading to the degree of Master of Arts in Dramatic Art will be initiated this Fall. Five new courses will be taught by the Arena Stage Staff: *Rehearsal and Performance*, *Directing Problems*, *Techniques of Staging*, *Thea-*

ter Management, and *Producing Problems*.

STATISTICS—*Statistics in Psychology and Education I*, an introductory study of statistical techniques necessary for application of statistics in research problems in psychology and education.

—JANE LINGO

Book to note:

YOU CAN TALK WELL

By Richard C. Reager, Norman P. Crawford, and Edwin C. Stevens, Professor of Speech at The George Washington University. Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick, N. J.; \$3.95. REVIEWED BY RICHARD FUNKHOUSER.

Dr. Stevens, who collaborated in this exceptional work, is a tried and true friend of the Foreign Service. Innumerable officers who have felt a tinge of panic upon receipt of an invitation or assignment to make a public speech, or even one before a good number of their colleagues, consider Dr. Stevens a life saver. At the National War College and at the Foreign Service Institute, together with the various other loci of his magic, Professor Stevens has steadied the voices and reinforced the confidence of both senior and junior FSO's. This lucid book of common sense tells how he does it. Experienced officers who may try to cover too much ground at a War College lecture should review it. Officers inexperienced in standing up before critics should commit the essentials to memory. Communication is the essence of diplomacy and it can't always be handled with a yellow pad or a whispered confidence. Dr. Stevens demonstrates that it is both art and science and especially essential to the Service today.

Foreign Service Journal, Washington, from the November 1960 "Journal."



University Foreign Students at the White House

University President and Mrs. Thomas H. Carroll accompanied University students to a reception held for Washington area foreign students by the President and Mrs. John F. Kennedy at the White House. Foreign Student Adviser Alan Deibert is shown in the center of the group with them.





Civil Aeronautics Board Member Gilliland, former Under Secretary of Commerce Allen, and Dean of the University's School of Government, Business, and International Affairs Archibald M. Woodruff.

A NATIONAL Transport Policy Conference to discuss "A Balanced Transport System" sponsored by the University last winter

From left Federal Maritime Board Member Wilson, Dr. Clayton, and Interstate Commerce Commission Member Murphy.



A Balanced Transport System

was cited as having "produced significant observations which may affect the shaping of transportation policy."

Morris H. Glazer, writing in *Transport Topics*, publication of the American Trucking Association, said that while the discussions held at the University were not intended to result in high-level conclusions or recommendations, such might be the case.

Business men, educators, and Government officials considered possible measures to achieve a balance in transportation facilities at a two-day symposium conducted at the University.

Possible solutions to problems included merging of companies and better coordination between all types

of carriers. Speakers seemed in agreement that present transportation faults need to be resolved through cooperation between government and the carriers involved, and that the future of transportation concerns importantly the economic growth of the Nation.

Principal speakers included the Hon. John J. Allen, Jr., then Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation; Dr. Virgil D. Cover, Professor of Transportation at Syracuse University; Harold F. Hammond, Executive Vice President of the Transportation Association of America; and Dr. E. G. Plowman, Vice President-Traffic, United States Steel Corporation.

Members of the three government transportation regulatory agencies presided at conference sessions: Rupert L. Murphy, Interstate Commerce Commission; Ralph E. Wilson, Federal Maritime Board; and Whitney Gilliland, Civil Aeronautics Board.

Papers were discussed by Dr. Burton Behling, Economist, Association of American Railroads; Dr. John Clayton, Associate Professor of Business Administration, The George Washington University; Gerald W. Collins, Manager, Transportation and Communications Department, United States Chamber of Commerce; Dr. Marvin Fair, Professor of Transportation, American University; Edward V. Kiley, Director of Research, American Trucking Associations, Inc.; and Dr. Joseph R. Rose, Professor of Transportation and Public Utilities, University of Pennsylvania.



Montana Delegation in Statuary Hall

Robert Betzer, master's candidate in the field of foreign affairs, poses in Statuary Hall at the Capitol with his Congressman, Representative James F. Battin LLB 51 of Montana.



University Law Day Chairman Penn B. Chabrow presented the Seventh Annual Law Day Award of the University's Student Bar Association, made to "John Fitzgerald Kennedy in recognition of his outstanding and unselfish achievements toward greater understanding among mankind and untiring devotion to the cause of peace through the channels of law." The award was received at the White House in behalf of President Kennedy by Mr. Theodore C. Sorensen, Special Counsel to the President.

LAW DAY

More than 350 attended the Student Bar's Seventh Annual Law Day Dinner when Assistant Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach spoke on the purpose and value of Law Day USA.



Top right, President of the Student Bar F. J. Visek and Mrs. Visek, Dean Kramer. At right, Mrs. Wise and University Student Robert W. Wise, Second Vice President of the American Law Students Association.



Below, from left, on that occasion, University Law Dean Robert Kramer, the Assistant Attorney General, Mr. Chabrow, University President Thomas H. Carroll, Dean of the University's Law Center Charles B. Nutting.





His Excellency, the Ambassador of Iran, Mr. Ardeshtir Zahedi, greets Mrs. Tahmineh Irani Parsons, member, and Mrs. Charles W. Ihle, president of Columbian Women, University alumnae group, on the occasion of a reception for the Columbian Women given by the Embassy.

INTERNATIONAL FLAVOR

When Miss Sopha Nong was crowned Queen of International Night at the University by University Provost and Dean of Faculties Oswald S. Colclough (right), her father, His Excellency Nong Kimmy, the Ambassador from Cambodia, left United Nations meetings in New York to be present with Mrs. Kimmy.





Representative Frances Bolton (center) told Phi Delta Gamma, graduate women's sorority, about her work as Member of Congress and as Vice Regent of the Mount Vernon Ladies Association when she addressed their annual initiation banquet. From left, Prof. Frances Kirkpatrick, a sorority member, who was special honor guest on the occasion of her retirement as professor of home economics and head of the department for 31 years; Banquet Chairman Tahmineh Parsons; Mrs. Bolton; Sorority President Jane Hill; and Sorority Member Margery Babione, Secretary to Representative Bolton.

UNIVERSITY VISITORS

Yugoslav visitors to the School of Engineering under an ICA operations research study program included Milan Vuco (center), Chief of the Scientific and Research Department of the Yugoslav Federal Chamber of Industry, and Prof. Voplsav Krajovan of the University of Novi Sad, shown with Assoc. Prof. John Kaye (left) of the University's program in Engineering Administration.



The University's Director of University Chapel and Milbank Professor of Religion Joseph R. Sizoo is concerned with the activities of many faiths in the National Capital. Right, he joins Chief Justice and Mrs. Earl Warren at the Brotherhood Dinner of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. Dr. Sizoo is a Member of the National Program Development Committee of the National Conference on Christians and Jews, was formerly National Co-Chairman of the Conference.



*Dr. Sizoo Helps Observe
Religious Brotherhood
and Israel's Independence*

Here he is greeted by the Ambassador of Israel and Mrs. Avraham Harman on the occasion of the Thirteenth Anniversary of Israel's Independence.





The Contributing Editors

NEW APPOINTMENTS

The Federalist's contributing editors have become good friends of the University through its eight years of publication, sometimes contributing story ideas, photographs, stories; sometimes helping to secure statements or stories from major officials; and always quick with facts about their agencies or personnel.

Recent appointments have been made as follows:

CARPER W. BUCKLEY, Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, who holds the Bachelor of Laws from George Washington and has been in Government service since 1927 when he signed on as messenger at GPO. Mr. Buckley replaces Dr. Roy Eastin, former GPO Executive Officer and now Professor of Business Administration at the University.

RUTH MINNICK, Information Specialist at the Department of Jus-

tice, an alumna of the University of Tennessee, who has been in Government service 26 years. Miss Minnick replaces Mrs. Ruth Cunningham, who retired as Training Specialist.

LEALON E. MARTIN, Chief, Heart Information Center, National Heart Institute, who will represent National Institutes of Health where he has been also Assistant and Acting Chief of the Office of Research Information. In Public Health service 17 years and a former Associated Press and trade magazine editor, Mr. Martin has been author and co-author of innumerable Government reports, publications, speeches and has free-lanced for magazines and news outlets including *Natural History*, *Reader's Digest*, *Science Digest*. Mr. Martin is a graduate of Millsaps College with high honors. He replaces J. E. Fletcher, who resigned as Chief of the NIH Office of Research Information, to enter private business.

FREDERICK C. BELEN, Assistant Postmaster General—Bureau of Operations, who is a graduate of Michigan State and holds the Bachelor of Laws from George Washington. Mr. Belen began Government service in 1937 as Secretary to Representative Andrew Transue and later to George D. O'Brien of Michigan. He has been Counsel and Chief Counsel for the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee. As an Army officer during the war, he had a key role in establishing national security responsibility for all Army Ports of Embarkation and for the wartime security system for the Pentagon. Mr. Belen replaces Mr. L.

Rohe Walter, former Special Assistant to the Postmaster General.

FRED PANZER, Assistant Director of Special Assignments and Evaluation, Veterans Administration Information Service, is a graduate of City College of New York. He has been at the Veterans Administration since 1958, prior to that served New York State in publicity capacities. He replaces Bernard Posner, now Assistant to the Chairman of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped.

A PARTY FOR MR. BELEN



Contributing Editor Fred C. Stevenson AB 34 and LLB 42 at GW and now a Federal Trade Commission attorney, entertained in honor of Contributing Editor Frederick C. Belen LLB 42, when he was named Assistant Postmaster General.

The guest of honor (center, above) with Mr. and Mrs. Jack B. Davis. Mr. Davis LLB 39 is an Associate Member of the Board of Veterans Appeals, Veterans Administration.

FALL 1961



Also there were Frank W. Hoover EX 41, Chief, Purchasing Division, Government Services Inc.; Representative Charles E. Chamberlain EX 42 of Michigan and Edwin L. Fisher LLB 33 (Natl.) former General Counsel of the General Accounting Office and now with The Martin Company of Baltimore.

Also Dr. Dorothea Chapman, former Clinical Instructor at the Medical School and now on the Outpatient Clinic Medical Staff, U.S. Public Health Service, and Henrietta Parker EX 45, Foreign Liaison Officer, Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, Executive Office of the President.



A stained glass reproduction of the coat of arms of the Washington family hangs in the University Board of Trustees Room on the fifth floor of Lisner Library.

This coat of arms appears over the door of Sulgrave Manor in England. The coat of arms used by George Washington was derived from this one, which was that of the branch of the Washington family to which the first President belonged. The spelling of the name, *Wasshington*, is one of several forms used between the original *Wessington* and the present *Washington*.

An unconfirmed story is that the stars and stripes of the American flag were those of the Washington family coat of arms, adopted at the suggestion of Benjamin Franklin.



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